

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1782.

LONDON, September 9.

ALMOST all the neutral powers have instructed their ambassadors to forward pacific measures at the court of Versailles, except the emperor: this consummate politician foresees, that the Dutch will inevitably deprive him of great part of the trade now carrying on to Ostend, as soon as there is an end of the war; and therefore has given the strongest assurances to the French court, of his resolution to assist the arms of France, in case any other upon the continent shall openly declare in favour of Great-Britain.

Mr. Fitzherbert has not returned to Brussels, but continues at Paris at this time, under the character of a negotiator for Great-Britain.

A correspondent of the first information assures us, that soon after lord Shelburne came into office, expresses were forwarded to Berlin, on the subject of a defensive alliance, or such a friendly interference as might tend to terminate the war. And from the same authority we venture to inform the public, that some instructions were soon after sent to the Prussian minister at Paris, supposed to signify the wishes of that northern potentate, to be the means of a general reconciliation.

Sept. 30. The grand fleet had not failed from Spithead yesterday forenoon; nor was lord Howe expected to make his departure before Friday.

No certain accounts have yet been received of the combined fleets of France and Spain making any movement towards Gibraltar.

A gentleman of good intelligence at the west end of the town assures us, that government has lately discovered a correspondence of a strange nature between some people lately in office and Dr. Franklin. These letters have all passed by the way of Ostend, and were directed to a merchant in that city.

It is calculated there are at this time near half a million of military men among the northern powers in Europe, all of whom are likely to be in the field in the course of the next year, if a general peace should not in the mean time take place between England and the other powers at war.

There were some very disagreeable circumstances in the last intelligence received from India, which were suppressed for prudential reasons: we sincerely hope the next dispatches will dispel the gloom, as our Asiatic settlements are now almost the only valuable stake that is worth contending for.

Sept. 14. Very serious apprehensions are entertained on many parts of the northern coast, of a visit from the Dutch in the absence of the grand fleet, as it has been long publicly talked of at Amsterdam, that an expedition would be undertaken against Hull as soon as the fleet failed for Gibraltar.

Many people are under apprehensions for the success of lord Howe in his present expedition to Gibraltar, from the disparity of his fleet to the combined forces of our enemies. But when we reflect on the known intrepidity of the commander, the bravery of his men, and the magnitude of the object which they have in view, our fears for the event ought to vanish. Inequality of numbers, is not always inequality of strength. We ought never to forget that memorable engagement, when three English men of war, under the command of commodore Forrester, defeated a squadron of seven French men of war off Cape Francois, in October 1757.

It is not yet known what admiral takes the command of the detachment of lord Howe's fleet destined for the West-Indies; some speak of admiral Hughes, but the general opinion is, that this service is destined for that very able and gallant officer, admiral Alexander Hood.

A gentleman lately returned from Barbados declares, that since the action with the French fleet, there were more frigates and American armed ships cruising in the neighbourhood of the British islands than at any former period of the war.

The Dutch give out that they shall have 20 sail of the line ready to join their allies the next summer.

They write from Portsmouth, that several small vessels which had been purchased at that place, and cleared out for Ostend, put to sea with the grand fleet; these, beyond a doubt, were designed to convey intelligence to the enemy, particularly the Dutch, whose intentions, it is well known, were to put to sea as soon as lord Howe had cleared the Channel.

If the Jamaica fleet, which is shortly expected, should approach our coast before the return of lord Howe, there is great reason to apprehend they may fall into the hands of the Dutch, notwithstanding the very strong convoy which accompanies them to Europe.

It should seem that administration have reason to expect a very strenuous opposition to the attempt for the relief of Gibraltar; otherwise they would hardly send thither so immense a fleet, under five of the best admirals in the navy.

Sept. 16. We have it from the first authority, that the Spaniards have been repulsed in their first grand attempt upon Gibraltar, with very great slaughter.

The Lisbon letters which were brought by Friday's mail mention, that most people there were of opinion, that a negotiation for peace would commence as soon as Gibraltar should either be relieved or taken.

The last intelligence from Brazil is at this time most particularly important; as we learn that Cordova's fleet has been terribly shattered in a variety of storms; and must, if all his ships should be able to make their port

in safety, be obliged to remain there for some months to come.

It is the general opinion of the loyalists, that Mr. Washington will come over to reside in France, as soon as a general peace is concluded.

Never did a fleet sail from port better equipped or more completely arranged for fighting than lord Howe's. We are well informed the most perfect unanimity prevailed amongst the officers and sailors, all of whom expressed the strongest wishes that an engagement might take place off Gibraltar, but we are assured from a quarter, whose information is generally well founded, that the enemy will not interpose to prevent the relief intended to be thrown in, the French being sick of close engagements since their last defeat in the West-Indies.

The grand fleet is in three divisions; the van is commanded by vice-admiral Barrington and rear admiral Hughes; the centre by admiral lord Howe and rear-admiral A. Hood; and the rear by vice admiral Milbank and commodore Hotham.

It is generally said that Russia has offered Great-Britain her whole naval force, if an invasion should be attempted by her enemies during the absence of her fleets.

By advices from Corfica, we have intelligence that the natives are very troublesome, and have given great disturbance to the French troops there. We are further informed, that several of the principal men in the island have been confined in the castle at Bastia, charged with a treasonable correspondence with Great-Britain, which had excited the indignation of the Corsicans so much, that they were privately buying up arms and ammunition, in order to make another effort towards regaining their antient liberties.

By advices from Vienna, we learn, that it having been hinted to the emperor, that the French had an intention to make an attack upon Hanover, his imperial majesty made a public declaration, in the presence of the French ambassador, that if any attack was made upon the king of Great-Britain's German dominions, by any power whatever, he should consider it as a design to disturb the peace of the empire; and in order to counteract such intentions, he would, upon the most early intelligence, order a body of 80,000 men, to march to the Hanoverian frontiers.

Sept. 24. Governor Franklin, whose steady loyalty has secured him the respect and esteem of government, arrived in the last packet from New-York. This gentleman, alarmed at the instructions sent to Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby respecting the independence of the colonies, and fearing that our ministry were not truly informed respecting the present distressed and disaffected state of the provinces, determined to visit England, and to lay the whole fully and faithfully before government. As lord Shelburne is now premier, we may expect the best consequences from governor Franklin's information.

Letters from Hungary advise, that some misunderstandings still subsist between the Porte and her imperial majesty, relative to the navigation of the Black Sea.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 7th of this month, mention, that as soon as the wind shall shift into the eastern quarter, their fleet will sail directly for the British channel.

The Dutch fleet, after protecting their merchant ships to a certain latitude, will certainly insult our coast at least, if they do not attempt any thing further.

Before the conclusion of the present year, England will augment her navy six ships of the line, which are now in the greatest state of forwardness at Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.

A squadron of men of war is ordered to rendezvous in the Downs as fast as possible, for the purpose of looking after the Dutch fleet at the Meale, which are hourly expected out, and are said to be bound down the Channel.

The Dutch fleet in the Meale consists of four sail of the line; if these join the squadron at the Texel, it will amount to very little short of 20 sail of the line.

Sept. 25. Yesterday evening about 9 o'clock (and not before) arrived at his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, that great and deserved favourite of his country, the right honourable lord Rodney. His lordship set out from Bristol on Sunday morning, and arrived at his seat near Alesford, in Hampshire, the same evening. The fatigue of the journey obliged his lordship to remain at his country residence the whole of Monday; yesterday morning he set out for London, and arrived, we have the satisfaction to inform the public, in perfect health, about 9 o'clock.

It was reported yesterday evening that Mr. Laurens and his son lay on Monday night at the George at Sittingbourne, in their way to London from France. Mr. Laurens is said to be invested with full powers from congress to treat with this country.

It is generally believed, that a congressional assembly of deputies from the different belligerent powers, will meet before the conclusion of the present year, to treat for a general pacification.

It is generally credited, that lord Howe has instructions to take a peep into Cadiz, after the relief of Gibraltar is accomplished. Should this be the case, it is to be hoped the Dons will not find his lordship quite so polite as they appeared to be when they intentionally paraded before Plymouth without firing a gun.

Several members of both houses who are attached to the Bedford party, have declared their determination of opposing any motion that may be brought into par-

liament, for acknowledging the unconditional independence of America.

The Danes are equipping a fleet of ships with all possible expedition; nine are already fit for sea, three more in a forward state of repair, and five are building on the stocks, some of which will be launched in the course of the present year.

We hear that a commission, empowering Sir Guy Carleton to treat separately with the colonies, went on Monday morning to the chancellor to have the great seal affixed to it.

It is said, that the fleet under the command of lord Howe was spoke with by a neutral ship on Wednesday last, within two days of Lisbon, all well.

It is confidently reported, that the last mails from France bring an account of an express being arrived there over land from India, with news that the soldiers carried to the coast of Coromandel by M. Suffrein, had joined Heider Ally, and had jointly attacked the entrenchments of Sir Eyre Coote, but were repulsed with incredible slaughter, and the loss of some artillery. It is added, however, that the English did not think proper to pursue them in their retreat.

Sept. 26. The resignation of the first lord of the admiralty is now spoke of as an event that will certainly take place in a short time, and that lord Rodney will succeed to that very important office.

If governor Franklin is properly attended to by the ministers, he can lay such a state of American politics open, as will induce our rulers to prosecute with vigour the American war, rather than pursue the pusillanimous system, seemingly adopted for withdrawing our armies, and granting independence to the thirteen united colonies.

A gentleman of the Smyrna offered to take an hundred guineas to return a thousand, if the combined fleet opposed lord Howe in his passage to Gibraltar.

It has been reported that a new plan has been adopted for carrying on the American war. It is said to be thus, that we are to withdraw our troops from the continent, at the request of the loyalists; that they are to be left with full liberty to recover their own rights; and that we are only to assist them with such shipping as may be deemed necessary, and to furnish ammunition and other implements of war. This, however odd it may appear at first sight, is thought by no means impracticable; there being 16,000 of those men already, and upwards of as many more ready to join them. General Arnold is talked of as the commander of the new army.

Last Friday a council was held, when it was determined to prepare a commission to be sent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby, giving them full powers to act towards concluding peace with America, on the footing of independence; or with separate provinces, or different bodies of men, which commission was sent to the lord chancellor, and returned last night to town, and will be forwarded to New-York with the utmost dispatch.

The proposition for granting independence to America in limine, previous to any treaty with France, was an act of the Rockingham administration. It is a question whether Mr. Fitzherbert has the same instructions with Mr. Grenville, as the great cause which was given for the splitting of the late administration, was a cabinet discussion relative to making this independence conditionally or unconditionally, the basis of a treaty.

We are assured that the loyalists are, by the above instructions, not to be given up to the power of congress, but if not reinstated in their former possessions, will be treated with as a separate body and supported in their pretensions, so that fresh obstacles may still arise to the much and long wished for accommodation.

There are 230 sail of merchant ships now upon the seas from Jamaica.

Advice is received from the north, that a fleet of Dutch men of war was hovering about those seas, and making soundings, which had greatly alarmed the people; for they apprehend they had some design to make a descent on some parts of the coast, and therefore the inhabitants have drove off their cattle into the interior parts of the country.

When all the ships which have sailed from the different French ports shall have arrived at Cadiz, the combined fleet will consist of 45 sail, among which there are four three deckers.

Sept. 27. An express was received by government, in the forenoon of yesterday, from Gibraltar. The contents are substantially as follow: That the governor had expected the grand attack, by sea and land, to commence on the 9th instant, and that he had made such preparations for receiving the enemy, as would, in all human probability, defeat their utmost endeavours to reduce the garrison by storm. These advices add, that the combined fleets, to the number of 35 sail of the line, had arrived in Gibraltar bay, and were moored head and stern, fully determined to oppose lord Howe's throwing succours into the town. As a ship is arrived which spoke with the grand fleet on the 16th instant, in lat. 42. 24. all well, it is probable the fate of Gibraltar has been determined before this day.

Sept. 28. As the combined fleets were in Gibraltar bay when the last advices came away, an action of the most decisive nature to this country must have taken place before now. Lord Howe's instructions at sailing were, to give the enemy battle at all events, wherever he might meet them.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 11. The grand fleet under the command of lord Howe got under way this morning, for the purpose of relieving Gibraltar, and consists of 34 ships of the line, one 50, 3 frigates, and 3 fire-ships; the merchantmen and transports destined for Gibraltar and Oporto, the fleets destined for the two Indies, the Heart of Oak and the Four Friends, destined for Guernsey, got under way at the same time.

If the wind continues easterly, lord Howe may arrive at Gibraltar in twelve days, but as it has blown from that quarter for ten days past, it is not probable that it will continue there so long; indeed we may expect every day that it will shift to the southward or westward. The wind from either of these quarters will be contrary to the route of the fleet, and our navigators calculate in general, that if so large a fleet arrive at the Straits in three weeks from the time of their departure, it may be looked upon as a very fortunate passage.

The grand fleet is commanded by five admirals and one commodore; six regiments of infantry are on board to perform the service of marines, viz. the 2d, 25th, 59th, 61st, 62d, and a 6th, of which I do not recollect the number. It is proposed to reinforce the garrison with the 25th and 59th, and it is conjectured that the four others will be sent, with the ten ships of the line destined for the West-Indies, under the command of sir Alexander Hood. We see then that the grand fleet has actually failed, and is reduced to 34 ships of the line. A foreign paper gives the following list of the force they may naturally expect to meet on their passage: Spanish ships 27, besides 8 or 9 at the Straits, which make 36; French ships 13. If the French have dispatched from the ports of Toulon and Rochfort the four new ships of 74 guns which were there, they will have in their port 74 ships, which, joined with 36 Spanish, will form a fleet of 110 ships of the line. This situation of affairs will naturally attract the attention of the public, and, in our opinion, the issue of this expedition will be the most remarkable event of the war.

BOSTON, November 11.

The America, a 74 gun ship, was launched at Portsmouth on Tuesday last.

In a thunder storm last Thursday night, one of the French 74 gun ships at Portsmouth had her foremast cut away, which went through her deck, threw 2 of her guns overboard, killed 3 men, and wounded 13, several of them dangerously.

CHATHAM, November 20.

Since our last the British fleet have failed from New-York for the West-Indies. It is said their departure was hurried by an express vessel from Jamaica, which brought accounts that there were 17 fail of the line and 11,000 troops at Havana; also, that 13 fail of the line and 10,000 troops were arrived at Martinico from Old France; and that from letters found on board of a privateer carried into Jamaica, the inhabitants were under direful apprehensions that an attack on that island was intended.

Captain Agill, who has been detained here some months, and was thought would be executed to expiate the murder of captain Huddy, is discharged by a resolve of congress. He set out from this last Sunday for London, via New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

The last advices from New York say, that on the arrival there of a vessel from Jamaica, the fleet, with troops on board, immediately failed, it was supposed for the West-Indies. It was thought that an attack upon Jamaica by the French and Spanish forces was again meditated, as the Spanish fleet at Havana consisted of 17 fail of the line, and a large body of troops were getting ready for an expedition; these, it was said, were to be joined by a considerable force expected from Europe, and would together make up a very formidable armament. The evacuation of Charles-town was talked of at New-York, as an event which they daily expected to hear an account of, and of which no one doubted.

ANNAPOLIS, December 5.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 12th day of February last.

For the month of November, 1782, received 1024 dollars and 8 cents.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

On Wednesday the 13th of December next, at 12 o'clock, will be offered to public sale, at the plantation of the late John Leftrange Brogden,

SUNDRY likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children. Likewise will be offered to sale on that day, the noted running horse CHATHAM. The above effects will be sold for ready money by

10/20/21 HENRY BELT, } executors.
WATKINS, }

Corn-hill-street, Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1782.

THE subscriber has for sale, a large quantity of buck and doe-skin breeches, gloves, and shamoy linings. Any gentleman wanting any of the above articles, may be supplied at as reasonable a price as they can purchase them in Baltimore-town; and as Mr. Charles Landale rides post from the said city to Prince-George's, Charles, and St. Mary's counties, by sending their measures they may have them postage free.

JOHN BREWER.

N. B. The subscriber also begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that he keeps tavern as well as private entertainment, and will make it his study to give due satisfaction to every gentleman who will be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the masters herof, a lad who can read and write well.

December 5, 1782.
WANTED, for an overseer, a single man of a sober and honest character, who will be allowed great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber, near Annapolis.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

To be sold, two or three negro girls, about 14 or 15 years of age, healthy and fit for work.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 16, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of this present month, a NEGRO woman named Beck, about 38 years of age, stout and well made, and has a white lock in the fore part of her wool or hair; had on and took away with her, a white kersey jacket and two linsey petticoats striped with black and yellow, a calico jacket and skirt, and sundry other wearing apparel; half of a large blanket, and a pair of high-heeled shoes and no buckles; and as she is a cunning artful wench, she will endeavour to pass for a free woman, and make towards Calvert county, where she was bred. Whoever takes up the said wench, and secures her so that I may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Annapolis.

THOMAS PRYSE.

September 20, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Charlotte-hall school will attend at the Cool-springs, in St. Mary's county, on the first Tuesday in February next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, to receive plans and proposals, and agree and contract with any person who may be willing to undertake the building of a school sufficient to receive and accommodate sixty scholars, masters, and servants.

All persons who have subscribed towards the erection of the said school, are requested to pay forthwith their several subscriptions unto the treasurer, or to some one of the trustees.

Signed per order,
6w HENRY TUBMAN, register.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a large bay mare, about 14 hands high, has a large star on her forehead, and is branded on the near side IS. Whoever secures the said mare, so that I may get her again, shall have five pounds reward, paid by me.

MORRIS MILES.

JOHN BAKER, TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER, TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house formerly in possession of Mr. Joseph Selby, where he intends to carry on his business, with the assistance of the public, in the best and most expeditious manner. Those ladies and gentlemen, who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost exertions, and most grateful acknowledgments, from the public's humble servant,

JOHN BAKER.

N. B. Cash or country produce will be taken in payment.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable belonging to the subscriber, an English made SADDLE, with a hog-skin seat, and a pair of holsters; there are two rings in the back part of the seat to tie a coat on with, and a slit in the fore part of the flaps to fasten the holsters on; had a new blue broad-cloth saddle-cloth bound with white.

Likewise taken from off another saddle, a pair of PLATED STIRRUPS, very flat on the runs.

The above reward will be given for the saddle, and three dollars for the stirrups, paid by me.

GEORGE MANN.

November 11, 1782.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living near Monocacy manor, in Frederick county, a NEGRO man named SAM, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, and about thirty years of age; had sundry sorts of good cloathing, and I suspect he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as he is fluent with his tongue and very cunning; perhaps he will endeavour to go to Baltimore, as he is well acquainted there, or to Annapolis, or London-town, where he says he was born and his relations live. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have five pounds specie reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH WOOD.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid taking him off at their peril.

November 18, 1782.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, situate in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday the 10th of December next,

THE plantation whereon James Hunter now lives, formerly the property of William Reed, deceased. There are on the land very good apple and peach orchards, a very good dwelling house, tobacco house, kitchen, corn house, meat house, milk house, and other out houses. One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and for the other half such credit will be given as may be agreed on on the day of sale.

NELSON REED.

Annapolis, November 25, 1782.

TO BE EXCHANGED, THE black state, continental state, and red, paper money, for specie; or the black and continental state for red paper money. For terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

For SALE, old Jamaica and Barbados spirit and rum; best loaf sugar; best Philadelphia made soap and candles, by the box; Anderson's pills; cordage; a likely & blooded mare, by Sweeper, rising 3 years old; by

JOHN RANDALL.

At his STORE on the DOCK, has for SALE

A GENTLE assortment of the following articles, viz.

Superfine & second clothes. Drab & other coarse clothes and flannels. Black velvet and corduroy. Fustians. Camlets. Black and white Italian gauzes and crapes. Black lace. Black feathers and powder-puffs. Mode and pelong. Damask table-clothes. Silk quilted petticoats. Mens English shoes. Mens silk, worsted, cotton, thread and yarn hosiery. Womens cotton and worsted ditto. Silk & worsted shoe shapes. Violet, pompadour, dark & light ground chintzes & calicoes. Gauze, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs. Cambricks.	Fine and coarse linens and britannias. Writing paper. Ink powder. Indigo and fig blue. Sewing threads and silk. Pins and needles. Mens and womens white and coloured gloves. Mens fine hats. Umbrellas. Ribbands. Gilt and pearl buttons. Steel hat pins. Clasp and pen-knives. Razors. Scissors. Small iron & brass padlocks. Frying-pans. Window glass, 10 by 1. Coffee and chocolate. Hylon and bohea tea. Loaf and brown sugar. Apple brandy, spirit, rum, old French brandy, by the quarter cask or gallon.
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Annapolis, November 2, 1782.

THE subscribers, being very desirous to settle their affairs, to complete the same, propose to sell all the goods they have on hand, on the very lowest terms, for ready cash, or good tobacco notes on Patuxent river, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Plain English lutestring. Mantilles quilting. Marine lawn. Gauzes and gauze handkerchiefs. Furniture calico. Assortments of calicoes. Ditto of ribbands. Womens gloves and mitts. Fine and coarse linens. Striped and check ditto. Silk handkerchiefs. White and check ditto. Osnabrigs & nuns threads. Table carpets. Buckskin breeches. Mens felt hats. Coarse clothes. Negro cotton. Swankin.	Flannels. Blankets. Serge denim. Worsted-breeches patterns. Mens worsted hose. Ditto yarn ditto. Ditto brown thread. Pen-knives. Scissors. Knives and forks. Pewter spoons. Grubbing hoes. Leiper's snuff and tobacco. Cotton and wool cards. Pepper. Coffee. Cotton in feed. White and brown sugars. Rum. Porter, by the gallon.
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OWSON & COWMAN.

N. B. All persons indebted for dealings with them at Annapolis are desired to call and discharge the same.

Office of Finance, November 3, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeiters have appeared of the notes issued from this office, struck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At sight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant," which notes are signed by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were some notes of the same kind for fifty and some for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be also counterfeited, though none have been yet discovered. The counterfeiters are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehension that such arts would be practised, I long since desisted from issuing them, and cancelled those which were brought in for payment. There are now out only sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can arise from putting a stop to the circulation of so trivial a sum, the public are cautioned against receiving any notes struck on copper plate, and signed with my name. All persons holding those which are genuine, are desired to send them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that Leah Kennett intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, to have an allowance on her husband Tirvel Kennett's estate, in consequence of the depreciation of the continental money.

Worcester county, Maryland, Nov. 2, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alexander M'Allen intends to petition the next assembly, to have an act passed to make valid the last will and testament of his father Arthur M'Allen.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly for an act to dispose of part of the land, late the property of Mr. Charles Greenberry Ridgely, for the payment of his debts.

THERE is at the plantation of Sarah Rawlings, near the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a black mare, with a star on her forehead, snip on her nose, hanging mane and switch tail, has no perceivable brand, is about fourteen hands high, eight years old, and can trot and gallop. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

FOUND, near Annapolis, a certificate of the state of Pennsylvania to a private soldier, for the depreciation of his pay, dated at West-point, July 20, 1781. The owner may have it again, on describing the particulars and paying for this advertisement to the printer.